

Mapline

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The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library*

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Dalia Varanka, Editor

Map Collections in Italy: A Brief Sketch



"Tabula sexta de Vropa," Ptolemaic map of Italy in *Geographia*, edited by Francesco Berlinghieri (Firenze, [1482]), in the Ayer Collection, The Newberry Library.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography

Director: David Buisseret

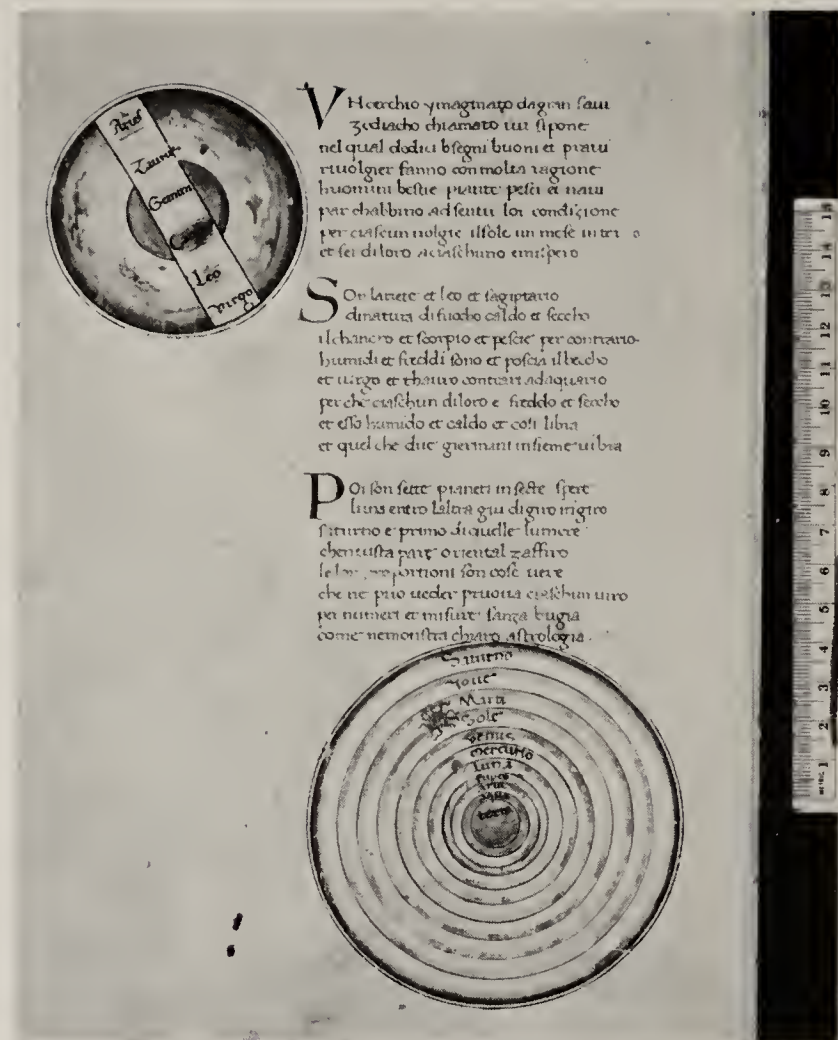
The Center was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information is available on request.

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Two main problems—probably common to other countries—are involved in the study of Italian map collections. First, the great majority of cartographic documents preserved in Italy are not found in discrete map collections, but are kept among books and other kinds of historical documents without benefit—with a few exceptions—of a general published catalogue. Second, it is almost impossible to mention all institutions in which important cartographical documents may be found, for in Italy almost every city possesses an archive (or library) rich in cartographical material relating, at the minimum, to its historical area of influence. Hence, it is difficult to establish the importance of a collection. For instance, the Badia di Cava dei Tirreni (near Salerno) has only one map, but it is among the few known charts of the fifteenth century and it is important in relation to Amalfi sea power during the Middle Ages. Italy is full of such examples.

In trying to provide some order, as a contribution to a National Map Catalogue, the Institute of Geography (University of Rome, LaSapienza) has been undertaking a catalogue of maps preserved in Italy up to 1860. The project is in collaboration with other Italian universities and supported financially by the Ministry of Education (Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione). The following descriptions of representative collections in Venice, Milan, Florence, Rome, and Naples is brief in its scope and subjective in its choice of institutions. For fuller information concerning all Italian libraries and archives, the reader is referred to the *Annuario delle biblioteche italiane* (1969–81), and the *Guida generale agli archivi di stato italiani* (1981–).

The Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana in Venice is among the oldest and most important libraries in Italy. It was founded in the fifteenth century with several donations. There is no discrete map room but in the last two years a “Sezione carte geografiche” has been acting as a service to the public and for studying problems related to the maps in the Library. Among the great variety of famous documents we find a manuscript isolario by C. Buondelmonti (ca. 1420) with 32 coloured maps; the six-chart atlas by G. Girolodi (1426) and the ten-chart atlas by A. Bianco (1436). The most famous item remains the Fra Mauro planisphere of 1459 (1.96 meters in diameter) one of the cartographic monuments of the late Middle Ages.



Cosmographical drawings in a copy of *La sfera* by Leonardo Dati (ca. 1425), in the Ayer Collection, The Newberry Library.

The library of the Museo Civico Correr in Venice was founded by T. Correr, together with the museum, in 1830, and was opened to the public in 1836. The Museo Correr gathered several private libraries, of which the best known is that relating to art history of Cicogna. The library has a manuscript catalogue of maps. The most important item is the 1318 sea-atlas signed by P. Vesconte (14 charts) similar to a copy preserved in the National Library of Vienna. Also worth mentioning is the F. de Cesanis chart (1421). The collection of maps and views related to Venice is also very important. In addition to the famous de' Barbari view of Venice (1500), the Museum still preserves the six original woodblocks.

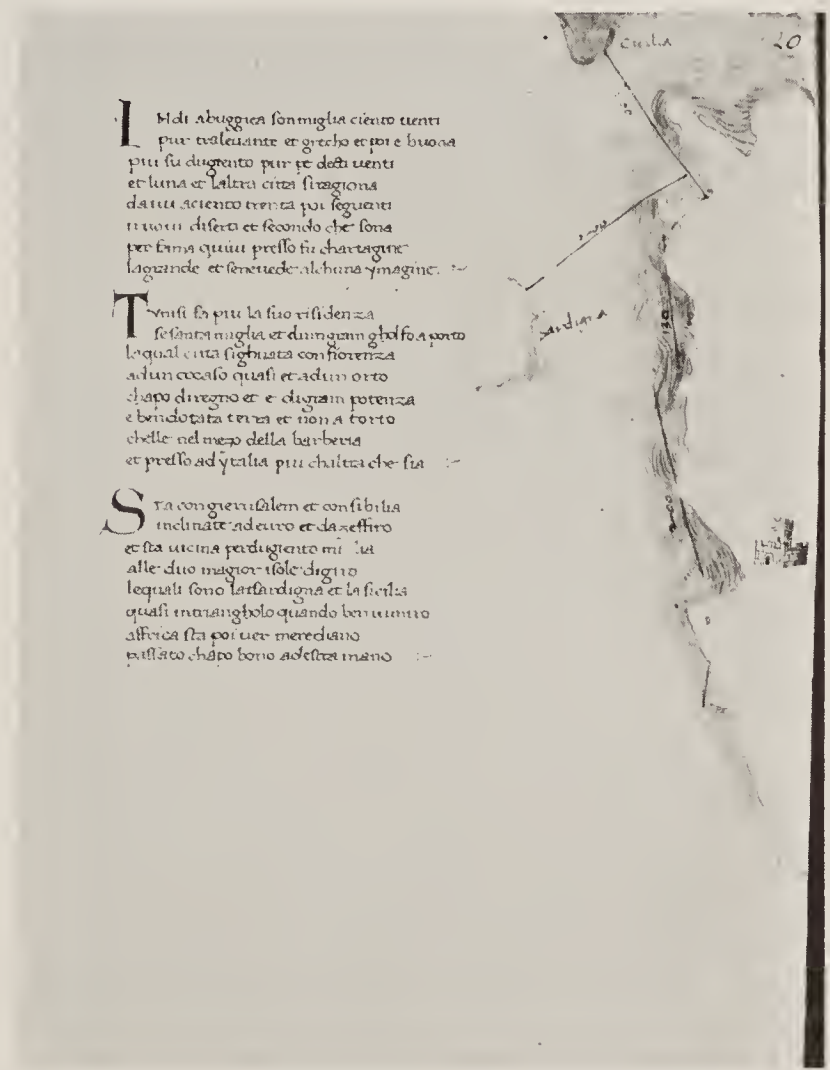
The Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan was founded by Cardinal Borromeo and was opened to the public in 1609. It is one of the most important libraries in the world due to its huge collection of codices and manuscripts, from the Asian as well as the Western world. Well known are the charts by F. Pizigani (1373), G. de Girolodi (six charts dated 1443) and the chart of the Atlantic by A. Bianco (1448).

The Raccolta delle Stampe in the Castello Sforzesco in Milan opened in 1927. It was donated to the municipality by the collector A. Bertarelli. The collection is well known all over the world for its thousands of popular prints, but it also preserves a great number of engravings of geographical subjects. The collection is also rich in rare sixteenth-century maps and topographical views of Italy and its regions, and more than 3,000 maps of Italy have been published in its catalogue of printed maps of Italy, which is fundamental for any research in Italian mapping (Arrigoni and Bertarelli, 1930).

The Biblioteca Nazionale Medicea Laurenziana in Florence has its roots in the private library of Cosimo I at the beginning of the fifteenth century, enriched since by several donations from Florentine families. An important catalogue of geographical manuscripts was published for an exhibition in 1921 (Rostagno, 1921) as well as a catalogue published for the IX International Conference in the History of Cartography (Tesi, 1981). The oldest chart in the library is signed by Perrino Vesconte (1327). The library also preserves the famous so-called Medici Atlas (8 maps), a beautiful manuscript of Ptolemy's *Geography* with maps by J. Angelo de Scarperia (fifteenth century), and a few manuscript copies of the "Liber Insularum" by C. Buondelmonti (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries). There are excellent examples of medieval world maps appended to a number of manuscript copies of "La sfera" by Leonardo Dati (fifteenth century) and Macrobius's *Commentary on the Dream of Scipio* (twelfth to thirteenth centuries). Also worth mentioning is the thirteen-chart atlas by B. Agnese (1543) in which the world maps show the route of Magellan. In the library are also kept four armillary spheres commissioned by Cosimo de' Medici (late sixteenth century).

The Archivio di Stato in Florence is one of the oldest archives in the world and, in spite of its astonishing map holdings, it does not have a separate map section. The archive has nineteen portolan charts, a catalogue of which was published in 1921 (Cecchini, 1921), including charts of the Mediterranean by G. Benincasa (1461), G. de Vallsecha (1449), Demetrio Volcio (1607), and Placido Oliva (1615). The archive owned the chart by G. da Carignano (early fourteenth century) until it was destroyed in the war, and the first signed and dated map in the world (Pietro Vesconte, 1311). Less well known are over twelve thousand topographical and cadastral maps from the fifteenth century up to 1857. Most of these are unpublished and worthy of study. The archive has a special collection fundamental for the study of Tuscany, including ten volumes of topographical maps of its boundaries which have never been published.

The Biblioteca Nazionale of Florence is the largest library in Italy. It was opened in 1747 and named after A. Magliabechi who first donated his own library to the poor of the city. In spite of its size and importance there is no map section in the Library and it is not possible to estimate the number of maps and atlases. Among its treasures are the 1457 so-called "Genoese" map once — but probably erroneously — attributed to P. Toscanelli and the object of research since 1818. Also important are fifteenth-century manuscripts of Gautier de Metz's "Image du Monde" with contemporary Italian translations, and one of the most complete collections of Lafrery maps (four volumes with 332 sheets) published by Borroni in 1980 (Borroni Salvadori, 1980). The library has a manuscript catalogue of portolans, nautical charts, and mappaemundi.



Sketch of the coast of North Africa opposite Sardinia and Sicily, in the Ayer copy of *La sfera* (ca. 1425).



Chart of Europe in an atlas attributed to Battista Agnese (ca. 1560) in the Ayer Collection, The Newberry Library.

The Istituto Geografico Militare is the only Italian institution with a discrete map collection of both archival and library material. With the unification of Italy in 1861, the local topographical institutions were joined into a national topographical office. The institute inherited instruments, books, maps, and geographical copper plates from Turin, Florence, and Naples (the latter reached the institute in 1880). The archive preserves the original manuscript drafts of the geodetic surveys of Italian states and possessions from the second half of the eighteenth century, including the African and Aegean colonies. The Library, in addition to the excellent geographical reference collection, has great numbers of printed maps, plans, charts, and atlases covering the whole world published in a three-volume catalogue (Istituto Geografico Militare, 1934). It permanently exhibits the only existing copy of the Magini map of Italy (1608) and four wall maps of the continents by J. Blaeu (1647–49). The institute is not only fundamental for the study of Italian regional cartography, but also for studying geodetic cartography of the whole of Europe.

The Società Geografica Italiana in Rome has the richest geographical library in Italy, and more than fifteen thousand maps and over two thousand atlases (Codazzi, 1947). The Society was founded in Florence in 1867 and moved to Rome in 1872. Its oldest chart is

by Albin de Canepa (1480). Among the atlases are found several editions of Ptolemy's Geography: the Berlinghieri edition (1482), Rome (1507), and Venice (1511) (Baldacci et al, 1967). The collection of Italian atlases of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is excellent, but unfortunately the Library suffered losses by theft in the 1970s.

The Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana is one of the best known libraries for maps and cartographic documents largely through the *Monumenta Cartographica Vaticana* of R. Almagià (Almagià, 1944, 1948). As the maps belong to a number of different collections, it is difficult to estimate their number. The most important cartographical works were published in the two first volumes of the *Monumenta*. The first deals with manuscript charts and world maps (fourteenth to seventeenth centuries), the second deals with rare printed maps. Among the most representative examples are the Borgia Map on copper (fifteenth century), the mappamundi of A. Walisperger (1448), the planisphere appended to the "liber Secretorum," by Marin Sanudo, the treatise "De mappa mundi" by Fra Paolino Minorità, and the map by Diego Ribero (1529) showing the new world. Among the nautical charts are those by P. Vesconte (ca 1320), and several atlases, such as those by G. Benincasa (six charts dated 1471), and by B. Agnese (11 charts dated 1542) (Rome, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1981).

The Biblioteca Nazionale of Naples is one of the very few libraries in Italy provided with a separate map collection. This was acquired in 1923 from the Biblioteca Provinciale of Naples and was opened to the public in the 1970s. Its manuscript catalogue shows more than four thousand manuscript and printed items. Nevertheless, the most important documents do not belong to the section but are scattered in many more collections. The map collection preserves important sheets related to the first geodetic survey in Southern Italy (1781–1814). The “Centro Studi Cartografici” of the University of Naples has been undertaking the catalogue of the map collection (Valerio, 1985). The library has an undetermined number of atlases from the first edition of Ptolemy up to the late nineteenth century, unfortunately without a special catalogue. Also worth mentioning are the examples of mappaemundi appended to codices dating from the eleventh century (Destombes, 1964) and a few anonymous charts of the late fifteenth century.

Italy is unusual in that it has preserved hundreds of copper plates and lithographic stones related to map production. At least three collections deserve mention: the Archivio di Stato in Turin possesses the complete collection of copper plates of the so-called “Madama Reale” map of Savoy by T. Borgonio (1680) with improvements by G. Stagnon (1772, 25 pieces), fully described in a recent catalogue (Archivio di Stato di Torino, 1981). The Istituto Geografico Militare in Florence collected from the local offices the complete series of copper plates and stones related to regional cartography, probably the largest such collection extant. The majority (more than a hundred items) comes from Naples. Lastly, there is a surprisingly rich collection of geographical copper plates in the Calcografia Nazionale in Rome (nowadays Gabinetto delle Stampe): 122 copper plates by the de Rossis family (late seventeenth century), 182 copperplates from the Cassini Atlas (late eighteenth century), and 135 copperplates from Petri’s *Orbe Cattolico* (ca 1850). Furthermore they have many copperplates of topographical maps and views of Rome (e.g., the 1748 map of Rome by Nolli in 12 sheets) and many more plates related to Central Italy, Europe, and the four continents (Petrucchi, 1953).

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Facoltà di Architettura

This is an edited version of an article submitted in English and translated into German in abbreviated form for the *Lexikon zur Geschichte der Kartographie*, edited by I. Kretschmer, J. Dörflinger, and F. Wawrik. Vienna, 1986. 2 vols. The author expresses his gratitude to David Woodward who suggested publication of this essay and assumed the task of editing it for style and content.

[The *Mapline* editor would like to remind readers that David Woodward’s “Brief Guide to the Cartographic Resources of Florence” appeared as *Mapline* Special Number 1 in March 1978.]

Photographs by Ken Cain

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Briefly Noted

The first volume of *Imago Poloniae*, a descriptive list of the printed maps of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth up to 1815, is scheduled to be released in autumn of 1987. This bibliography is arranged according to different map types, with further notes about the authors and geographical areas included. Editor and sponsor Tomasz Niewodniczanski of Bitburg, West Germany has based this work upon his own collection with assistance from Polish libraries and Peter Meurer's research in western European collections.

The 1986 Eastern Historical Geography Association meeting, to be held at the De Soto Hilton in Savannah, Georgia, will include the following papers of interest to historians of cartography:

- Gay Gomez Craft, "From river to lake: a cartographic history of the growth and development of New Orleans"
- John Reps, "Savannah in the nineteenth century: a planned expansion of a colonial city"
- Helen Wallis, "Towns and cities of the South."

Sessions will be held between Friday, October 24th and Sunday, October 26th. For further information please contact: Louis De Vorsey or William Wyckoff, Department of Geography, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. 404-542-2856.

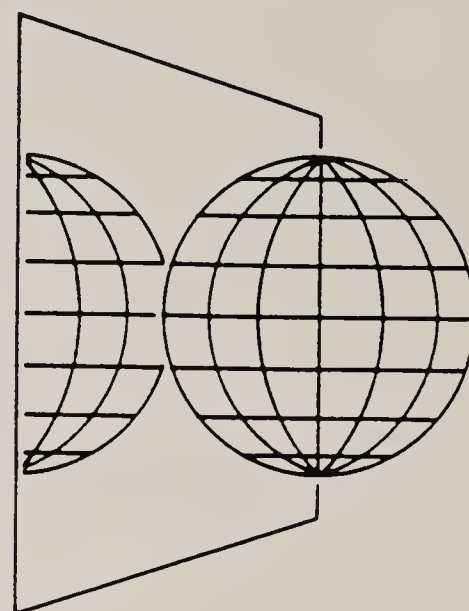
Patricia A. Moore, University of Wyoming, is interested in corresponding with persons that possess materials pertaining to her research on Colton maps at the Library of Congress. These would include, in addition to the maps, atlases, concordance to atlas plates, geographies, and, in particular, guidebooks. Her address is: 168 North 9th Street, Laramie, WY 82070.

The British Cartographic Society has scheduled some lectures of historical interest in their Winter Lecture Program. Laurie McLean will give an illustrated talk called "Herman Moll's Atlas of Scottish County Maps (1725)—a study of sources used" on 30 October 1986 at the Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen. At the Edinburgh Three Day Cartographic Event, 6 through 8 November 1986, George Morris will present "New perspectives in the early cartography of Scotland; a reappraisal of the work of Timothy Pont." This will be at the Map Room, National Library of Scotland. John Bartholomew and Michael Wood will speak about "Eduard Imhof, 1895-1986: an appreciation of his contribution to cartography" at the Map Library, Department of Geography, University of Edinburgh.

Map Talk

"I don't like the water distribution yet.
Come up about ten, and bring the maps."

Mr. Longfellow Deeds, in *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town* (1936).



A NEW JOURNAL IN THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

Mapline has received the first number of a new periodical in the history of cartography, the *Speculum Orbis: Zeitschrift für alte Kartographie und Vedutenkunde*. Published by Dietrich Pfaehler and edited by Peter Meurer, this new review will appear twice a year. It is roughly the same size as *The Map Collector*, and tends to concentrate on the German-speaking regions, which indeed have not of late received their due attention in the other cartographical periodicals. Information about *Speculum Orbis* (ISSN 0178-9902), which costs DM 60 each year postpaid, may be obtained from:

Verlag Dietrich Pfaehler
Berliner Strasse 37
D - 8740 Bad Neustadt a.d. Saale
West Germany

NEWBERRY ACQUISITIONS



The Library has an exceptionally strong, if underused, collection of material on the Philippines, and so the recent acquisition of Pedro Murillo Velarde's *Carta hydrographica y chorographica de las Islas Filipinas* was particularly appropriate. This beautiful map, well commented in Carlos Quirino's *Philippine cartography* (1320-1899) (Amsterdam 1963) was the first to give something like a true outline of the many islands. Published in Manila in 1734, it was the work of the Jesuit Father Velarde, who was encouraged in his work by Governor Valdés, a map enthusiast.

As the title suggests, Velarde's map shows not only the coastlines, but also some details of the interior. The version acquired by the Library includes around its border many scenes from Philippine life and also town-plans, one of which is reproduced here. It shows the town of Cavite, with some details of the houses, forts and surrounding harbor; these little maps may appear crude and simple, but taken in conjunction with the manuscript examples which survive at the Archives of the Indies, in Seville, they often allow us to gain a surprisingly accurate notion of the development of towns in what were then remote colonies.





J. Blaeu. "Insula Melita" (detail), from *Atlas maior*, 1662.

MINUTE PARTICULARS

"...thus much is certain; that he that commands the sea is at great liberty, and may take as much and as little of the war as he will....

Francis Bacon, *Essays*:

"Of the true greatness of kingdoms"

Early European atlases dedicated to islands were produced in Italy from the 1520's; Porcacchi's *Isole più famose del Mondo* (1572) was reissued well into the seventeenth century. Porcacchi's contemporary and rival, Camocio, produced his *Isole famose* in the same year. Their works have one decorative feature which is almost universal. Ships ply the waters round the islands, sometimes accompanied by gambolling creatures born of a lively imagination. Do these random ships bear any relation to reality?

Camocio's version of Malta sports a few large galleys and assorted small craft whose placement seems simply to confirm that the island, indeed, is surrounded by water, and has a number of inlets and harbors. There is no attempt to place the ships in relation to one another; they bespeak instead the tranquil pursuit of trade and livelihood which one would expect from an island culture.

Blaeu's "Insula Melita" (*Atlas maior*, 1662) provides stark contrast to Camocio's peaceful island. His ships are

locked in fierce combat off the coast of Malta. This bellicose view of Malta is firmly rooted in the island's history.

The islands of Cyprus, Rhodes, and Malta were selected as garrisoned outposts of Christendom against rising Muslim powers in the Mediterranean. Malta, leased to the Knights of St. John (Hospitallers) in 1530 by Emperor Charles V, proved an excellent strategic choice; its heights were fortified and its inlets turned into maintenance dockyards for the Hospitallers' ships. In the early 1560s, Süleiman the Magnificent mounted a vast fleet of warships. An offensive by this Turkish fleet in 1565 was ended by the Siege of Malta, whereby the Hospitallers maintained possession of their island fortress. The Turkish fleet was nearly annihilated at Lepanto in 1571 by a combined force of Spanish, Venetian, and papal ships; peaceful settlement of the maritime conflicts was achieved by a truce in 1580 between Spain and Turkey.

When Camocio's atlas appeared, the Siege of Malta was not emphasized. The passage of time, and perhaps the glorification of the Christian cause against the Muslims, gave that battle enough standing to merit Blaeu's inclusion of it as a symbol of the Hospitallers' occupation of the island.

LINDA CARLSON SHARP
OCLC

PROGRESS ON THE MANUAL OF MAP USE

In *Mapline* for June 1984 we announced that the Center had received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to produce a manual of map use for historians. The various contributors have now sent in their pieces, and the plates are ready; it remains only to complete the work of editing. The manual will contain the following chapters:

1. The European antecedents
David Buisseret, The Newberry Library
2. Maps of North America from first discovery to the end of the seventeenth century
David Quinn, University of Liverpool
3. Eighteenth-century large-scale maps of the United States
Louis DeVorsey, University of Georgia
4. Cartographic records of the General Land Office
Ronald Grim, The Library of Congress
5. Birdseye views of North American towns and cities
Gerald Danzer, The University of Illinois at Chicago
6. Nineteenth-century city plans
Gerald Danzer
7. The official atlas of the Union and Confederate armies
Robert Karrow, The Newberry Library
8. North American land-ownership maps and atlases
Michael Conzen, The University of Chicago
9. Nineteenth-century lithographic views of the United States
David Buisseret
10. Fire insurance maps
Ronald Grim
11. Systematic topographic surveys of the United States
Robert Karrow
12. Twentieth-century highway maps
Thomas Schlereth, University of Notre Dame
13. Remote sensing images in the study and teaching of history
Chris Baruth, American Geographical Society Collection, Milwaukee
14. Aerial photographs in teaching and research
David Buisseret

George Catlin, *Saint Louis from the river below* 1832-3 (Smithsonian Institution).



British Library Exhibits Maps of Urban Forms

For the remainder of this year and throughout the next one, The British Library's Map Gallery has on display a collection of city maps from around the world. The exhibition, entitled "The city in maps: urban mapping to 1900," has grouped the depiction of towns according to type and time.

The arrangement of this collection primarily reflects the evolution of three distinct city-map styles. The plan is an impression of the land as viewed from directly above, the map-view or plan-view shows some or all of the buildings in elevation, and the bird's eye-view depicts the landscape as seen from a high oblique angle. Included also is the prospect; that is an elevation view as seen by an observer on the ground.

Beginning with "The medieval city," the organizers of the exhibit trace the development of urban cartography through "Braun & Hogenberg and after: the seventeenth century," "Early plans in the British Isles to 1700," and "The Baroque city: the eighteenth century." Thematic maps emerge in the sections called "Industry and empire: the town plans of the nineteenth century," "Medical and social mapping," and "The fire and the sword," maps of military movement and fire insurance.



Bird's-eye view of Winnipeg, by W.J. Bulman (1900).
Photograph courtesy of The British Library.

DOMESDAY ENGLAND MAPPED AT LAST

From the point of view of the cartophile, the great survey of England, carried out in 1086 and known as the Domesday Book, has a great weakness: no map accompanies it. Now, a thousand years later, this defect has been corrected. John Garnon Williams has taken all the place names from William the Conqueror's survey, and plotted them on specially-drawn maps of the English counties. The result is a delightful series of maps, on which we get a good idea of the pattern of settlement around 1086—much denser than most of us would have imagined. The detail shown here comes from the map of "midelsexe," which of course includes "Londinium." It is not at first easy to recognize the surrounding names, but a little reflection begins to draw out the possibilities; "Holeburne," for instance, surely must be the "Holborn" where the Tube station of that name now is, and so on.

These maps would make charming decorations, and also would repay close study, in conjunction with one of the editions of the Domesday Book. They really demonstrate how much William the Conqueror missed, in being unable to translate his material into graphic form! Enquiries should be addressed to:

Garnons William Publications,
Hardwicke Stables, Hadnall,
Shrewsbury SY4 4AS England



Summer Institute at the Newberry Library

The Newberry Library will sponsor a further session of TRANSATLANTIC ENCOUNTERS: A COMPREHENSIVE INSTITUTE PROGRAM HERALDING THE COLUMBIAN QUINCENTENNIAL during the summer of 1987. These summer institutes, funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities, are designed to offer faculty members an intensive four-week exposure to recent scholarship and interdisciplinary methods for the study of the Euro-American encounter of early modern times.

The 1987 Institute, concentrating on the Spanish experience, will take shape over the four weeks with the following weekly themes: Spanish society on the eve of expansion, the instruments of transfer (ships, maps, guns etc.), the American peoples on the eve of reception, and the image which each people retained of the other. The

topics will be discussed by scholars Geoffrey Parker, Miguel Leon-Portilla, David Buisseret, Rolena Adorno, Roger Smith and Helen Tanner

Fellowships will also be offered by the Newberry Library for the academic year 1987-88 for scholars working on topics related to the Transatlantic exchange of ideas, products, and peoples in the period 1450-1650.

The application deadline for the Summer Institute is March 1, 1987. The fellowship application deadlines are October 15, 1986 and March 1, 1987. For further information contact:

TRANSATLANTIC ENCOUNTERS PROGRAM
The Newberry Library
60 W. Walton
Chicago, IL 60610

C a l e n d a r

11 to 14 September 1986

Sixth International Coronelli Symposium to be held at Rijksmuseum, Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum, Amsterdam.

14 September 1986

The Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture presents an exhibit of antiquarian maps of Lithuania entitled "European Cartographers Map Lithuania." This coincides with the opening of the Museum's new building at 6500 South Pulaski Road in Chicago on the twentieth anniversary of its establishment. For further information, call Val Ramonis, Director, at 312-847-2441.

17 September 1986

Derek Holdsworth, Editor of *Historical Atlas of Canada*, will address the Michigan Map Society at the Clements Library in Ann Arbor. Dinner is planned for 6 p.m. at Brandy's, and the meeting begins at 8:00 p.m.

3 to 5 October 1986

IMCoS Symposium in Barcelona, Spain. Information and registration is obtained through Jaime Armero. Frame, S. L. General Pardiñas, 69. 28006 Madrid. Telephone, 411 33 62. The fee is 8.500 Pesetas per person.

15 October 1986

Deadline to submit applications for Columbian Quincentennial Fellowships and Short-Term Fellowships in the History of Cartography at The Newberry Library. Applications are available from The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography.

15 to 18 October 1986

Members of the North American Cartographic Information Society will convene jointly with the International Map Dealers Association at the Philadelphia

Hilton in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The theme of NACIS VI is "Maps and charts of all ages." For more information, please write Elaine F. Bosowski, Department of Geography, Villanova University, Villanova, PA 19085.

16 to 18 October 1986

A joint meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries and the Hakluyt Society is planned at the John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. For further information, write or call Carol Urness, James Ford Bell Library, University of Minnesota, MN 55455. 612-373-2893.

29 to 31 October 1986

"Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium Wien '86" will be held at the Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek and Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Registration fee is DM 125 — transferable to account no. 0223-00420/00 at Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Schottengasse, A-1010 Vienna. Please make payment in the name of Univ.-Doz. Dr. Ingrid Kretschmer, Universitätsstraße 7, A-1010 Wien.

1 March 1987

Deadline to submit applications to the "Transatlantic Encounters" summer institute and Columbian Quincentennial Fellowship program at The Newberry Library. Further information is available from Tina Reithmeier, Program Coordinator at The Newberry Library. Telephone 312-943-9090.

11 April 1987

Mary McMichael Ritzlin presents "Women's influence on cartography during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries" to the Chicago Area Women's History Conference Group. CAWHC Programs meet from 2:00-4:00 p.m. at The Newberry Library.

Recent Publications

Imago et mensura mundi: atti del IX congresso internazionale di storia della cartografia/Carla Clivio Marzoli, ed. Rome, Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana, 1986. 2 vols. and an index volume, plates (Available from the Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana, Piazza Paganica 4, CP 717, 1-00186, Rome, Italy)

The IXth International Conference on the History of Cartography, held in Italy in 1981, was extremely rich in the number of papers presented. Now they have been collected and published, under the general guidance of Professor Vincenzo Cappelletti, by Carla Marzoli. These two elegant volumes are a delight to handle, and have clear and relevant plates. It is impossible here to offer an analysis of their contents, but important to note that no library interested in the history of cartography can afford not to obtain this publication.

The Look of Maps/Arthur H. Robinson. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, third reprint 1985. 105 pp. ISBN 0-299-00950-5. (\$11.50 from The University of Wisconsin Press, 114 North Murray Street, Madison WI 53715)

The twentieth century and the end of the naturalistic tradition in visual art brought art and cartography closer in concept than ever before since the Renaissance. Robinson's ground-breaking book established a foundation upon which cartographers could continue studying the relationships which exist between cartography and art, despite some artificial barriers that are still with us today.

National Map Collection/Gilles Langelier. Ottawa: Public Archives, Canada, 1985. 71 p. ISBN 0-662-53825-0. (Free from Public Archives Canada, Publications Division, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A ON3, Canada)

The National Map Collection of Canada has been remarkable for the number and interest of its publications, to which is now added this little book describing the collections. It is very well produced, and full of interesting material, temptingly described.

Union List of Foreign Topographic Map Series in Canadian Map Collections/Louis Cardinal, ed., Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1986. With French text on inverted pages, 162 pp. ISBN 0-662-59266-5. (Free on request to Publications Division, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A ON3)

This publication describes 2,046 topographic maps series (defined as maps that represent relief by means of contour lines) which are among the holdings of twenty-six Canadian collections. Each entry is brief, but presents the principal elements making it possible to identify the series and to refer the user to the Canadian institutions possessing it. The book is interesting and useful for its world-wide scope, and even a general look through it can spark the imagination about such maps.